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Washington

LABOR MARKET



Washington State
Employment Security

Isiah Turner
Commissioner

Prepared by the
Labor Market And
Economic Analysis Branch
(206) 438-4800

Gary Bodeutsch
Director

In cooperation with the
Employment and Training
Administration
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Highlights

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Economic Expansion Continues

October saw employment grow and unemployment decline in both Washington State and the nation, while industrial production and retail sales rose sharply. These developments, however, were not good news on Wall Street where the unexpected strength in the economy rekindled fears of inflation and higher interest rates. The Dow Jones Industrial Average fell about 100 points in November, and the fears of investors of the prospects of higher interest rates were realized in late November when major banks boosted their prime lending rates from 10.0 to 10.5 percent.

Unemployment Drops Again

Wall Street may not have been pleased, but workers weren't complaining. Nationally the unadjusted unemployment rate fell to 5.0 percent in October. In Washington State, which normally

	Oct. 1988* (Prel.)	Sept. 1988* (Rev.)	Oct. 1987
Civilian Labor Force	2,348,900	2,352,300	2,307,300
Total Employment	2,220,700	2,213,500	2,148,300
Total Unemployment	128,200	138,800	159,000
State Unemployment Rate	5.5	5.9	6.9
National Civilian Unemployment Rate	5.0	5.2	5.7

*These data represent alternative estimates of labor force conditions developed by the State Employment Security Department. They are more comparable with data released in previous years than are the official Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates developed for federal program purposes. (Data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.)

has a higher rate because of a larger proportion of employment in seasonal industries, total unemployment fell from 5.9 to 5.5 percent between September and October.

Normally unemployment increases between September and October in Washington State because of the end of the summer tourist season and curtailments in outdoor work. This year unemployment fell because of the state's vigorous economy, mild weather in October and the resumption of logging following fire hazard closures in September. Seasonally adjusted, the state's jobless rate plunged from 6.7 to 6.0 percent over the month. From April through September the adjusted rate moved in a narrow range between 6.4 and 6.7 percent.

State Job Growth Outpaces Nation

Total employment rose 7,200 in October and was up 72,400, or 3.4 percent, over the year. Nationally employment advanced 2.1 percent year to year, below the gain in Washington State but still substantial. A seasonal increase in education accounted for most of the new jobs in the state in October. Aerospace employment continued to expand and the lumber industry posted a small counterseasonal increase. The largest year-to-year gains occurred in aerospace, construction, retail trade and services.

INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

Colleges Begin New Year

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment rose 11,200 in October with a seasonal expansion in education more than offsetting fall cutbacks in other industries. Public education alone added 18,300 employees as many colleges and universities began their regular academic year. Secondary schools also continued hiring to round out their staffing for the new school year. Seasonal cutbacks at parks, forests, and in road maintenance, and other outdoor work partially offset the gains at public schools, but public payrolls were still up a substantial 13,600 for the month. Over the year, however, government employment was up a modest 1.5 percent.

Summer Activities Wind Down

Employment in the services industries (down 100) was little changed between September and October, but there were substantial changes within the industry. Private education rose 1,900 in October, largely because of the beginning of the fall term at private colleges, but the gain was offset by declines in a number of seasonal activities. The end of the summer tourist season resulted in cutbacks at hotels, motels, and resorts. Amusement employment was also sharply lower with the end of the 1988 edition of the Western Washington Fair and seasonal closures or reductions at amusement parks, golf courses, race tracks, etc.

Health Care Payrolls Dip

More significant than those seasonal changes, however, was the decline in health services (down 200). While employment fell only slightly, it was the third monthly drop in the group this year which suggests the long-term growth trend in health care is moderating. Advertising by health care establishments, almost unheard of in past years, has increased noticeably in recent months.

Less Business For Restaurants And Gasoline Stations

Employment at general merchandise stores moved up modestly in October with Halloween items featured and some early preparation for holiday sales, but these gains were more than offset by cutbacks at restaurants and gasoline service stations because of the end of the summer tourist season. As a result, retail trade payrolls fell 600 in October. Hiring for holiday sales, however, will boost employment sharply in November and December. Wholesale trade employment fell 700 in October but nearly

all of the drop resulted from seasonal reductions by fruit and vegetable dealers.

Construction Past Seasonal Peak

Contractors schedule many outdoor projects for completion before the onset of winter. As a result, construction employment normally begins to decline in October. Nonetheless, moderate weather in October permitted employment in the building trades to remain at a high level, slipping only 400 from September.

In other nonmanufacturing industries, employment in transportation-communications-utilities fell 1,100. The largest drop was in longshoring which fell from an unusually high level in September to a normal October level. Trucking employment fell with less farm-to-market hauling while seasonal outdoor work was reduced by utility and communication firms. Finance, insurance and real estate payrolls dipped 500 in October with real estate offices cutting back seasonally and commercial banks continuing to trim staffing.

Manufacturing Adds 900 Jobs

Manufacturing employment rose 900 in October largely because of a gain of 1,200 in aerospace and a counter seasonal increase of 200 in lumber industry. Lumber and wood products employment normally declines 800 to 900 in October because of falling demand for building material. This year, however, most logging activity was shut down in September because of fire hazard conditions in the state's forests. Rain in October allowed logging to resume, but employment at mills declined as usual in October.

Aerospace Growth Accelerates

The aerospace industry added 1,200 workers in October which was well above its average monthly gain of 500 in the first three quarters of this year. Employment in the industry at 103,000 is approaching its 1968 peak of 106,300. The reason for the expansion, of course, is Boeing's growing backlog of orders for jetliners. The backlog currently totals over 1,000 aircraft with options for an additional 250 jets. Delivery dates are now being set for as late as 1995.

In late November, Boeing's jetliner sales in 1988 totaled 595 worth \$28 billion. Sales this year will eclipse the company's previous record of 366 planes worth \$19.9 billion set in 1987.

Small employment increases were recorded in nonelectrical machinery, shipbuilding and a few other industries, but declines also occurred. Food products payrolls were down 400, but a seasonal decline of 1,100 is typical for the industry in October. Credit for the limited decline goes to good crops and additional cold storage capacity. Electrical machinery employment fell 400 in October with the loss entirely due to a labor dispute. The job total in paper and allied products also dropped 400, but the loss followed past seasonal trends.

Growth Continues

Nonfarm employment continues to maintain a substantial gain from comparable months in 1987. The year-to-year increase has shown no sign of declining. In January the nonfarm total was up 82,100 over the year. By October, the gain was up to 88,400. The trade and service industries continue to account for over half of the new jobs. Basically the rapid growth in these industries reflects substantial employment and population growth, especially in the Puget Sound area.

Business Services Booming

Employment in the services group rose 24,200 alone over the year. One-third of the new jobs was in business services with temporary help agencies and data processing services leading the expansion. Large employment gains were also noted at firms providing janitorial and other services to buildings because of the completion of new office buildings. Other services industries showing substantial year-to-year job gains included hotels-motels, personal services (laundries, barber-beauty shops, health spas, etc.), amusement establishments (golf, bowling, recreation clubs, etc.), and social services (day care, employment training, etc.).

Health services employment rose nearly 4,200 over the year, but growth in the industry is slowing. Between 1986 and 1987, employment in health services increased 7,500.

New Stores Everywhere

The opening of new shopping malls and food stores boosted retail trade (up 18,000) employment substantially over the year. Eating and drinking places (mainly restaurants), however, accounted for nearly half of the new retail jobs. Sizable job growth was also credited to building material outlets and automobile dealers.

Wholesale trade payrolls rose 3,900 year to year, mainly to serve the growing retail sector. A substantial portion of the increase, however, occurred at firms handling machinery and industrial supplies.

Homebuilding Strong

In other nonmanufacturing industries, construction employment was up 14,200, or 15 percent, over the year with strength in both the commercial and residential sectors. Despite weakness in residential building nationally because of higher interest rates, homebuilding remains exceptionally strong in this state because of vigorous employment growth and a growing population, mainly in the Puget Sound area.

Transportation-communications-utilities payrolls rose 5,300 year to year with nearly all of the increase in transportation. Trucking firms led the expansion, another indication of the state's growing industrial sector. Finance-insurance-real estate added 1,800 jobs year to year, but losses were noted in commercial banking and at stock and commodity brokerages.

Not All Boeing

Manufacturing employment was up 15,100 over the year in October. The relative gain was nearly as great as in the nonmanufacturing industries, 4.6 versus 4.7 percent. Aerospace accounted for 7,400 of the new jobs but other industries added 7,700. Chemicals (down 1,300) was the only manufacturing industry with less employment than last year and all of the loss resulted from cutbacks at Hanford. Manufacturing industries credited with the largest gains over the year, other than aerospace, included machinery (up 1,500), food products (up 1,400); lumber, aluminum, and printing-publishing--all up 1,000.

AREA TRENDS

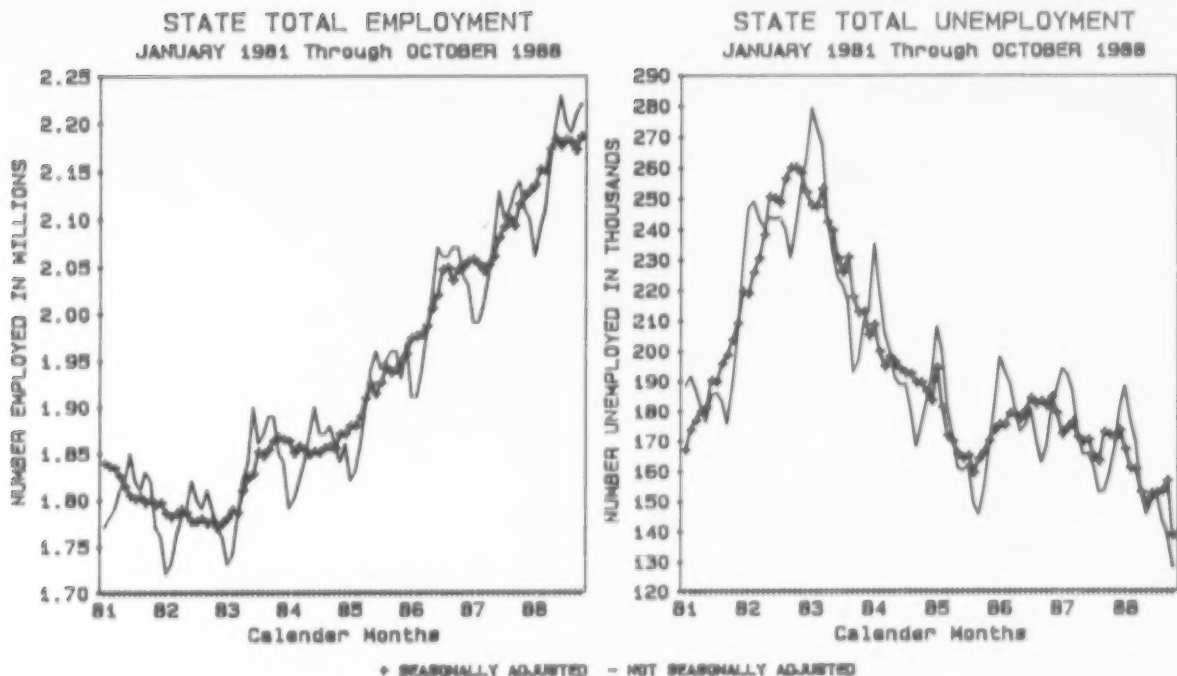
Loggers Back on the Job

Unemployment declined in most areas of the state between September and October, but the largest reductions were in counties where the lumber industry is the main source of manufacturing jobs. Between August and September the jobless rate in these counties jumped from 8.4 to 10.4 percent when logging was shutdown because of fire hazard conditions in the state's forests. Light rain in October allowed logging to resume, and the unemployment rate in those counties fell to 7.6 percent. Typical of these areas was Lewis County where the jobless rate

jumped from 8.0 to 12.1 percent between August and September and fell to 7.4 percent in October.

In Eastern Washington the overall unemployment rate fell from 6.8 to 6.5 percent over the month, but changes in individual counties varied because of differences in crop activities. In Yakima County where the apple harvest was winding down and food processing past its peak, the rate rose from 7.7 to 8.0 percent. Further north, however, the apple harvest was still going strong, and the unemployment rate in Okanogan County fell from 9.0 to 7.9 percent. The Wenatchee area saw its rate dip from 7.0 to 6.3 percent over the month.

In the state's major metropolitan areas, jobless rates edged lower because of the reopening of colleges and the withdrawal of many youth from the job market. The unemployment rate in the Seattle Metropolitan Area dipped from 4.7 to 4.5 percent between September and October. Tacoma's rate fell from 6.1 to 5.8 percent, while Spokane saw its unemployment rate slip from 5.6 to 5.5 percent.



INDUSTRY NOTES

Forecasters See Drop In Jetliner Deliveries

A recent survey of aerospace industry forecasters predicts that jetliner deliveries will peak at 120,000 aircraft seats in 1990 and then decline to about 80,000 in 1992 before recovering to around 100,000 in the mid-1990s. (The forecast used seats delivered because different aircraft vary considerably in size and seating capacity.)

Even at the 1992 low point, however, deliveries would be healthy by historic standards. Boeing's personnel director said that the company's employment would drop if jetliner deliveries fall, but he noted that Boeing's Puget Sound workforce can be reduced about 5,500 annually from attrition alone. In addition, Boeing is limiting its employment growth by substantial overtime work which could be quickly eliminated and reduce the need for layoffs.

A number of aerospace analysts suggest current business is borrowing from the future. Because of full production schedules, many airlines have ordered planes in order to secure production slots for the future. And many leasing companies have ordered jets they have not leased to airlines yet. As a result, a downturn in air travel resulting from a recession could see many orders cancelled.

Jetliner Sales Continue to Grow

Boeing logged another billion-dollar order in November. Ansett Worldwide Aviation Services ordered 22 aircraft worth \$1.1 billion and took options for seven additional planes. The firm order included six 767-300s and 16 Boeing 757s. Deliveries will run from October 1990 through 1993 for the 767s and from October 1990 into 1995 for the 757s.

Boeing also closed its first sale of modern widebody jetliners to a Soviet-aligned Eastern European nation in November with the sale of one 767-300 and two 767-200 jets to the Polish airline LOT for \$220 million. Certain parts of the aircraft by agreement must remain sealed to prevent the transfer of sensitive technology, and only specific Western maintenance crews will be allowed to repair or service certain parts.

Housing Starts Up

Housing starts in the nation rose 7.5 percent from September to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 1,554,000 units in October. The October rate, however, remained below the 1987 level of

1,634,000 units. Moreover, industry analysts doubt that the October rate can be sustained because interest rates are now moving up. The increase in starts was attributed to a decline in mortgage rates in September and October. At the end of October fixed-rate mortgage were available at rates as low as 9.75 percent. In early December, rates ranged from 10.25 to 10.75 percent.

Housing units authorized by building permits indicate housing starts in Washington State were above 1987 levels in the first three quarters of 1988 despite the downward trend nationally. Strong employment and population growth, of course, account for the strong housing industry in the state.

Lower Timber Demand
Expected in 1989

The U.S. Forest Service has forecast that demand for U.S. timber products will decline in both domestic and export markets in 1989. A major factor in the forecast was the likely reduction in homebuilding because of rising mortgage rates. The forest service expects housing starts to fall three percent in 1989, following a 10.5 percent decline in 1988. Housing construction in the U.S. uses about one-third of the softwood lumber and plywood produced.

AT&T to Close Service Center

AT&T announced in November that they will close their consumer sales and service center in Tacoma in March "to streamline operations and adjust staffing to projected workloads." AT&T is also closing three other service centers in other states and two credit management centers. About 1,000 jobs are affected. The 125 workers affected in Tacoma will be offered jobs elsewhere with AT&T. Most of the jobs will be in other states, but the company will assist with moving expenses.

NATIONAL ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Up is Bad, Sometimes

Views on the economy shifted abruptly in November from the belief that the economy was slowing down to the renewed fear that the economy was expanding too rapidly. If growth accelerates, the Federal Reserve could be expected to tighten credit which would boost interest rates. While the desired effect would be to slow economic growth to prevent inflation from increasing, higher interest rates could also precipitate a recession. Stock and bond prices dropped sharply as might be expected.

October data on retail sales; industrial output and consumer confidence supported the belief that economic growth was still substantial. The Index of Leading Economic Indicators, however, suggested that economic growth was slowing.

Retail Sales and Industrial Output Post Gains

Retail sales rose 0.9 percent in October to post its largest gain since March when it jumped 1.6 percent. October marked a sharp turnaround from recent months. In September retail sales fell 0.3 percent after rising 0.3 percent in August. Industrial production increased for the eighth consecutive month with the October increase the largest in three months. The output of the nation's mines, utilities, and factories rose 0.4 percent in October compared with gains of 0.2 percent in September and 0.3 percent in August.

Consumers More Optimistic

The Conference Board's consumer confidence index rose from 110.7 in September to 117.4 in October to nearly offset a sharp decline in the previous month of nine percentage points. Analysts were uncertain what caused the decline in September but noted that other economic time series for the month also suggested the economy was losing steam at that time.

The index is based on a monthly survey of 5,000 households conducted for the Conference Board. The October survey found that 20.6 percent of the respondents expected business conditions to improve in the next six months, up from 18.3 percent in September. Approximately 6.9 percent believed business conditions would deteriorate, down from 9.8 percent in September.

Purchasing Agents Report Strong Employment Gains

The November survey of 250 purchasing managers by the National Association of Purchasing Management indicated the economy was still moving ahead at a healthy pace, although slipping slightly from October. The monthly survey includes questions on new orders, prices, vendor deliveries, employment and other economic items and asks whether each strengthened or declined from the previous month.

The overall purchasing managers index inched down from 56.8 percent in October to 56.6 percent in November. When the index is over 50 it generally means the economy is expanding, while it suggests the economy is declining when it is below 50.

In November new orders declined but were still at a high level. Employment, however, jumped sharply, and some purchasers reported their firms were having problems hiring new employees.

Leading Indicators Up Slightly

The Index of Leading Economic Indicators, the government's main barometer of future economic conditions, rose a slight 0.1 percent in the preliminary October estimate after falling 0.3 percent in September. Over the past 12 months the index has advanced only 0.5 percent, often rising and falling in successive months. Many analysts believe this suggests the economy is slowing down.

Contributing to the increase in the index in October were a slight decrease in initial claims for unemployment insurance, an increase in orders for consumer goods, higher stock prices, and an increase in building permits. Leading economic indicators declining in October included the average workweek for manufacturing production workers, the business delivery index, orders for plant and equipment, sensitive material prices, and the money supply. Data on inventories and credit outstanding were not available for the preliminary October estimate.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (All Items, Urban Consumers, 1982-1984=100)**

	INDEXES			PERCENT CHANGE Year Ending	
	Oct. 1988	Sept. 1988	Oct. 1987	Oct. 1988	Sept. 1988
U.S. City Average	120.2	119.8	115.3	4.2	4.2
Seattle*	Jan.-June 1988 111.9	Jan.-June 1987 108.2		Jan.-June '87 to Jan.-June '88 3.4	

* The index for Seattle reflects prices in King, Pierce and Snohomish counties.

** The base period for the index has been changed from 1967=100 to 1982-1984=100. The conversion factors for the All Items, Urban Consumers Indexes on the 1967=100 base are U.S.=0.3338279, Seattle=0.3280421.

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Labor Market and Economic Analysis
Branch
Employment Security Department
212 Maple Park, Mail Stop: KG-11
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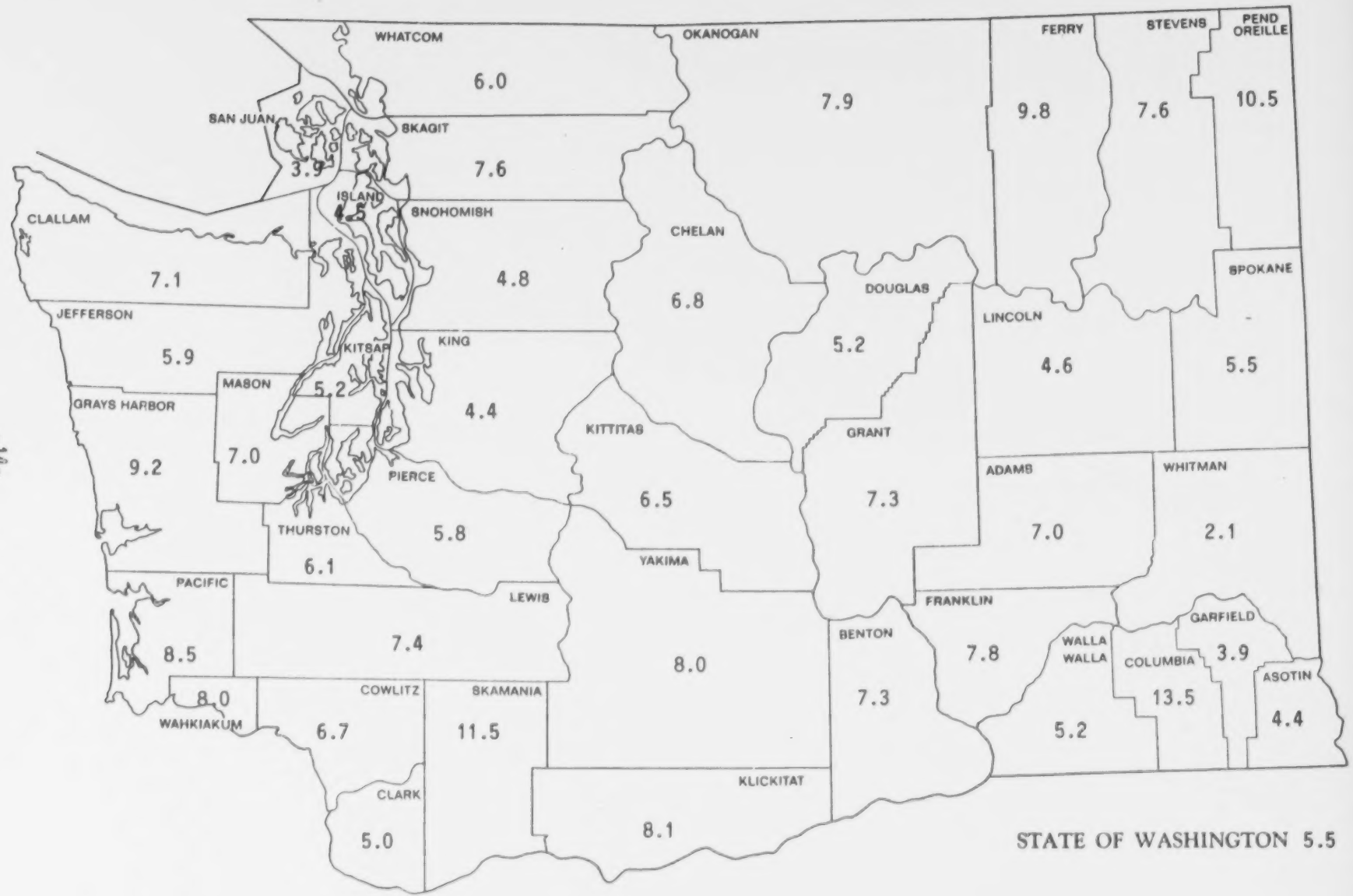
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY WORKERS IN WASHINGTON STATE, PLACE OF WORK 1/
(In Thousands)

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	October 1988 (PREL.)	September 1988 (REV.)	October 1987 (REV.)	September 1987 (REV.)	Numerical Change	
					Sept. 1988 to	Oct. 1987 to
					Oct. 1988	Oct. 1988
Industry						
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY.....	1,974.0	1,962.8	1,885.6	1,878.0	11.2	88.4
MANUFACTURING.....	341.6	340.7	326.5	327.8	0.9	15.1
Durable Goods.....	242.1	240.8	228.4	228.5	1.5	13.7
Lumber and Wood Products.....	41.8	41.6 3 /	40.8	41.7	0.2	1.0
Furniture and Fixtures.....	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	0.1	0.1
Stone, Clay and Glass.....	6.9	6.9	6.7	6.9	0.0	0.2
Primary Metals.....	12.7 3 /	12.8 3 /	11.6	11.6	-0.1	1.1
Aluminum.....	8.8	8.9	7.8	7.8	-0.1	1.0
Fabricated Metals.....	11.4	11.5	11.0	11.1	-0.1	0.4
Machinery.....	31.4	31.6	29.9	29.9	-0.2	1.5
Machinery (Except Electrical)..	18.0	17.8	16.7	16.6	0.2	1.3
Electrical Equipment.....	13.4 3 /	13.8	13.2	13.3	-0.4	0.2
Transportation Equipment.....	117.6	116.2	109.2	108.2	1.4	8.4
Aerospace.....	103.0	101.8	95.6	94.9	1.2	7.4
Other Transp. Equipment.....	14.6	14.4	13.6	13.3	0.2	1.0
Instruments and Related.....	11.1	11.0	10.6	10.6	0.1	0.5
Misc. Manufacturing.....	5.3	5.2	4.8	4.7	0.1	0.5
Nondurable Goods.....	99.5	100.1	98.1	99.3	-0.6	1.4
Food and Kindred Products.....	36.3	36.7	34.9	36.2	-0.4	1.4
Canned and Preserved Foods.....	15.0	15.0	14.0	15.0	0.0	1.0
Apparel and Allied Products.....	6.1	6.0	6.1	6.1	0.1	0.0
Paper and Allied Products.....	16.6	17.0	16.5	16.6	-0.4	0.1
Printing and Publishing.....	21.5	21.4	20.5	20.3	0.1	1.0
Chemicals and Allied Products....	10.0	10.0	11.3	11.4	0.0	-1.3
Other Nondurable Goods 2/.....	9.0	9.0	8.8	8.7	0.0	0.2
MINING and QUARRYING	3.5	3.4	3.1	3.1	0.1	0.4
CONSTRUCTION.....	108.4	108.8	94.2	95.1	-0.4	14.2
TRANSP., COMM. and UTIL.....	105.7	106.8	100.4	101.3	-1.1	5.3
WHOLESALE and RETAIL TRADE.....	484.6	485.9 3 /	462.7	465.2	-1.3	21.9
Wholesale Trade.....	118.7	119.4	114.8	114.9	-0.7	3.9
Retail Trade.....	365.9	366.5 3 /	347.9	350.3	-0.6	18.0
FIN. INS. and REAL ESTATE.....	108.9	109.4	107.1	107.8	-0.5	1.8
SERVICES.....	454.6	454.7	430.4	429.0	-0.1	24.2
Health Services.....	136.3	136.5	132.2	131.3	-0.2	4.1
GOVERNMENT.....	366.7	353.1	361.2	348.7	13.6	5.5
Federal.....	68.9	69.3	70.5	71.8	-0.4	-1.6
State and Local.....	297.8	283.8	290.7	276.9 3 /	14.0	7.1
Education.....	157.2	138.9	154.7	136.7 3 /	18.3	2.5
WORKERS IN LABOR-MANAGEMENT DISPUTES	0.7	0.5	0.0	1.3	0.2	0.7

1 / Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of armed forces, and private household employees. Includes all full- and part-time wage and salary workers receiving pay during the pay period including the 12th of the month.

2 / Includes textile mill products, rubber and miscellaneous plastic products, petroleum refining and related products, and leather products.

3 / Workers excluded because of involvement in labor-management disputes.



RESIDENT LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT
IN WASHINGTON STATE AND LABOR MARKET AREAS

DATE 11/30/88
Benchmark: 1987

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	OCTOBER 1988 PRELIMINARY 1/				SEPTEMBER 1988 REVISED 1/				OCTOBER 1987 REVISED			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate
Washington State total	2,348,900	2,220,700	128,200	5.5	2,352,300	2,213,500	138,800	5.9	2,307,300	2,148,300	159,000	6.9
Bellingham MSA	81,400	57,700	3,700	6.0	60,300	56,400	3,900	6.5	60,300	55,800	4,500	7.5
Bremerton MSA	72,800	69,000	3,800	5.2	72,500	68,400	4,100	5.7	74,200	69,600	4,600	6.2
Olympia MSA	75,100	70,500	4,600	6.1	75,900	70,900	5,000	6.6	74,700	69,300	5,400	7.2
Seattle PMSA	1,055,800	1,007,900	47,900	4.5	1,049,900	1,000,700	49,200	4.7	1,016,100	957,300	58,800	5.8
King County 2/	838,400	801,100	37,300	4.4	833,400	795,400	38,000	4.6	806,200	760,900	45,300	5.6
Snohomish County 2/	217,300	206,800	10,500	4.8	216,500	205,300	11,200	5.2	209,900	196,400	13,500	6.4
Spokane MSA	170,500	161,100	9,400	5.5	169,700	160,200	9,500	5.6	167,700	156,800	10,900	6.5
Tacoma PMSA	250,700	236,100	14,600	5.8	251,600	236,300	15,300	6.1	244,700	226,500	18,200	7.4
Tri-Cities MSA	66,000	61,100	4,900	7.4	66,900	61,900	5,000	7.5	68,800	63,200	5,600	8.1
Benton County 2/	50,700	47,000	3,700	7.3	51,200	47,600	3,600	7.0	52,800	48,600	4,200	8.0
Franklin County 2/	15,300	14,100	1,200	7.8	15,600	14,300	1,300	8.3	16,000	14,600	1,400	8.8
Vancouver PMSA	115,000	109,200	5,800	5.0	114,700	108,600	6,100	5.3	112,700	104,800	7,900	7.0
Yakima MSA	96,900	89,100	7,800	8.0	98,900	91,300	7,600	7.7	100,600	91,600	8,800	8.7
Adams	7,190	6,690	500	7.0	7,470	6,970	500	6.7	6,810	6,300	510	7.5
Anotin	9,440	9,020	420	4.4	9,440	9,010	430	4.6	8,230	7,630	600	7.3
Ciallam	22,420	20,830	1,590	7.1	23,370	20,730	2,640	11.3	23,430	21,030	2,400	10.2
Columbia	1,480	1,280	200	13.5	1,530	1,290	240	15.7	1,690	1,390	300	17.6
Cowlitz	36,320	33,890	2,430	6.7	36,530	33,240	3,290	9.0	35,930	32,380	3,550	9.9
Ferry	2,660	2,400	260	9.8	2,720	2,390	330	12.1	2,580	2,360	220	8.5
Garfield	1,020	980	40	3.9	1,020	970	50	4.9	1,000	940	60	6.0
Grant	24,780	22,960	1,820	7.3	25,810	23,580	2,230	8.6	25,680	23,240	2,440	9.5
Grays Harbor	23,740	21,560	2,180	9.2	25,290	21,820	3,470	13.7	26,200	22,930	3,270	12.5
Island	18,250	17,430	820	4.5	18,610	17,800	810	4.4	18,760	17,630	1,130	6.0
Jefferson	7,670	7,220	450	5.9	8,260	7,690	570	6.9	7,870	7,270	600	7.6
Kittitas	11,500	10,750	750	6.5	11,670	10,700	970	8.3	11,890	11,010	880	7.4
Klickitat	7,550	6,940	610	8.1	8,010	7,100	910	11.4	7,890	7,100	790	10.0
Lewis	25,260	23,380	1,880	7.4	25,060	22,720	2,340	9.3	24,730	21,630	3,100	12.5
Lincoln	4,120	3,930	190	4.6	4,110	3,940	170	4.1	4,040	3,760	280	6.9
Mason	11,690	10,870	820	7.0	11,550	10,510	1,040	9.0	13,050	11,920	1,130	8.7
Okanogan	19,490	17,960	1,530	7.9	17,790	16,190	1,600	9.0	17,850	16,360	1,490	8.3
Pacific	6,020	5,510	510	8.5	6,120	5,160	960	15.7	6,400	5,670	730	11.4
Pend Oreille	3,340	2,990	350	10.5	3,440	3,010	430	12.5	2,960	2,560	400	13.5
San Juan	4,860	4,670	190	3.9	5,660	5,470	190	3.4	5,370	5,110	260	4.8
Skagit	32,690	30,220	2,470	7.6	34,250	31,550	2,700	7.9	33,820	30,150	3,670	10.9
Skamania	2,270	2,010	260	11.5	2,490	2,050	440	17.7	2,220	1,820	400	18.0
Stevens	11,380	10,510	870	7.6	11,730	10,650	1,080	9.2	11,430	10,350	1,080	9.4
Wahkiakum	1,130	1,040	90	8.0	1,170	950	220	18.8	1,220	1,080	140	13.1
Walla Walla	23,240	22,030	1,210	5.2	23,460	22,220	1,240	5.3	23,340	21,620	1,720	7.4
Wenatchee Labor Area	45,920	43,060	2,870	6.3	45,780	42,580	3,200	7.0	44,500	41,680	2,820	6.3
Chelan County 2/	31,240	29,130	2,110	6.8	31,210	28,810	2,400	7.7	30,220	28,200	2,020	6.7
Douglas County 2/	14,680	13,920	760	5.2	14,570	13,770	800	5.5	14,290	13,480	810	5.7
Whitman	19,160	18,750	410	2.1	19,000	18,560	440	2.3	18,800	18,250	550	2.9

1/ Estimates provided here are for use as an economic time-series. Official Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates, which must be used for Federal program purposes, are available upon request.

2/ Estimates are determined by using the Population/Claims Share disaggregation methodology.

Note: Detail may not add due to rounding.

WASHINGTON STATE LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT
ESTIMATES FOR FEDERAL PROGRAM PURPOSES

November 30, 1988
Benchmark: 1987

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	OCTOBER 1988 PRELIMINARY 1/				SEPTEMBER 1988 REVISED 1/			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate
Washington State total	2,304,100	2,180,200	123,900	5.4	2,296,200	2,167,800	128,600	5.6
Bellingham MSA	60,300	56,700	3,600	6.0	59,900	55,300	3,600	6.1
Bremerton MSA	71,400	67,700	3,700	5.2	70,800	67,000	3,800	5.4
Olympia MSA	73,700	69,200	4,500	6.1	74,000	69,400	4,600	6.2
Seattle PMSA	1,035,800	989,500	46,300	4.5	1,025,400	979,900	45,500	4.4
King County 2/	822,800	786,500	36,300	4.4	814,100	778,900	35,200	4.3
Snohomish County 2/	213,200	203,000	10,200	4.8	211,400	201,000	10,400	4.9
Spokane MSA	167,300	156,200	9,100	5.4	165,700	156,900	8,800	5.3
Tacoma PMSA	245,900	231,800	14,100	5.7	245,600	231,400	14,200	5.8
Tri-Cities MSA	64,800	60,000	4,800	7.4	65,200	60,600	4,600	7.1
Benton County 2/	49,800	46,200	3,600	7.2	50,000	46,600	3,400	6.8
Franklin County 2/	15,000	13,800	1,200	8.0	15,200	14,000	1,200	7.9
Vancouver PMSA	112,800	107,200	5,600	5.0	112,100	106,400	5,700	5.1
Yakima MSA	95,000	87,400	7,600	8.0	96,400	89,400	7,000	7.3
Adams	7,050	6,570	480	6.8	7,290	6,830	460	6.3
Asotin	9,270	8,860	410	4.4	9,220	8,820	400	4.3
Clallam	21,990	20,450	1,540	7.0	22,750	20,300	2,450	10.8
Columbia	1,450	1,260	190	13.1	1,480	1,260	220	14.9
Cowlitz	35,620	33,270	2,350	6.6	35,600	32,550	3,050	8.6
Ferry	2,600	2,350	250	9.6	2,650	2,340	310	11.7
Garfield	990	960	30	3.0	990	950	40	4.0
Grant	24,300	22,540	1,760	7.2	25,150	23,090	2,060	8.2
Grays Harbor	23,270	21,170	2,100	9.0	24,590	21,370	3,220	13.1
Island	17,910	17,120	790	4.4	18,180	17,430	750	4.1
Jefferson	7,530	7,090	440	5.8	8,060	7,530	530	6.6
Kittitas	11,280	10,550	730	6.5	11,360	10,480	900	7.9
Klickitat	7,400	6,810	590	8.0	7,790	6,950	840	10.8
Lewis	24,780	22,960	1,820	7.3	25,150	22,250	2,900	11.5
Lincoln	4,050	3,880	190	4.7	4,010	3,850	160	4.0
Mason	11,460	10,670	790	6.9	11,250	10,290	960	8.5
Okanogan	19,110	17,630	1,480	7.7	17,340	15,860	1,480	8.5
Pacific	5,910	5,410	500	8.5	5,940	5,050	890	15.0
Pend Oreille	3,280	2,940	340	10.4	3,350	2,950	400	11.9
San Juan	4,770	4,560	190	4.0	5,540	5,360	180	3.2
Skagit	32,050	29,660	2,390	7.5	33,400	30,890	2,510	7.5
Skamania	2,220	1,970	250	11.3	2,420	2,010	410	16.9
Stevens	11,160	10,320	840	7.5	11,430	10,430	1,000	8.7
Wahkiakum	1,100	1,020	80	7.3	1,130	930	200	17.7
Walla Walla	22,800	21,630	1,170	5.1	22,910	21,760	1,150	5.0
Wenatchee Labor Area	45,030	42,260	2,770	6.2	44,650	41,690	2,960	6.6
Chelan County 2/	30,640	28,600	2,040	6.7	30,430	28,210	2,220	7.3
Douglas County 2/	14,400	13,660	740	5.1	14,220	13,480	740	5.2
Whitman	18,810	18,410	400	2.1	18,570	18,170	400	2.2

1/ Official U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics data. Data are not comparable with estimates made in previous years.

2/ Estimates are determined by using the Population/Claims Share disaggregation methodology.

Note: Detail may not add due to rounding.

ESTIMATED AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING AND OF
NONSUPERVISORY WORKERS IN NONMANUFACTURING ACTIVITIES, STATE OF WASHINGTON

	Prelim SEP Production Workers/ Nonsupervisory Workers	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
		Sep-88	Aug-88	Sep-87	Sep-88	Aug-88	Sep-87	Sep-88	Aug-88	Sep-87
TOTAL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES*	208,567	\$473.60	\$465.68	\$469.59	40.0	39.7	39.1	\$11.84	\$11.73	\$12.01
SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES										
Lumber and Wood Products	35,299 **	\$386.28	\$390.60	\$389.05	36.0	37.2	35.4	\$10.73	\$10.50	\$10.99
Primary Metal Industries	10,263 **	\$545.70	\$540.11	\$570.43	42.8	42.9	44.6	\$12.75	\$12.59	\$12.79
Fabricated Metal Products	9,073	\$449.20	\$440.82	\$418.42	40.0	39.5	37.9	\$11.23	\$11.16	\$11.04
Machinery	19,966	\$384.08	\$369.03	\$372.88	40.6	39.3	38.6	\$9.46	\$9.39	\$9.66
Food and Kindred Products	28,210	\$361.13	\$369.19	\$357.20	38.5	38.1	38.0	\$9.38	\$9.69	\$9.40
Chemical and Allied Products	4,133	\$625.92	\$593.46	\$630.19	41.7	40.9	37.4	\$15.01	\$14.51	\$16.85
Transportation Equipment	51,473	\$607.35	\$582.05	\$598.16	43.6	42.3	41.8	\$13.93	\$13.76	\$14.31
SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES										
Construction	82,702	\$605.62	\$594.09	\$552.22	37.2	36.9	34.6	\$16.28	\$16.10	\$15.96
Wholesale and Retail Trade (does not include eating and drinking establishments)	297,941 **	\$320.05	\$315.18	\$325.51	33.2	32.9	34.3	\$9.64	\$9.58	\$9.49

* Average hourly earnings for all manufacturing production workers reported in this table do not exactly reflect the official US Bureau of Labor Statistics definition of "wages." While these data still constitute a valid economic indicator series, they should not be used at this time for the negotiation of contracts whose monetary provisions may depend upon official US Bureau of Labor Statistics hourly earning data.

** Affected by labor-management disputes.

ESTIMATED AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING AND OF
NONSUPERVISORY WORKERS IN NONMANUFACTURING ACTIVITIES, STATE OF WASHINGTON

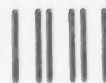
	Prelim Oct Production Workers/ Nonsupervisory Workers	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
		Oct-88	Sep-88	Oct-87	Oct-88	Sep-88	Oct-87	Oct-88	Sep-88	Oct-87
TOTAL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES†	208,946	\$477.98	\$474.02	\$473.21	40.2	39.8	39.9	\$11.89	\$11.91	\$11.86
SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES										
Lumber and Wood Products	35,460	\$417.38	\$383.03	\$401.47	37.5	35.4	36.9	\$11.13	\$10.82	\$10.88
Primary Metal Industries	10,182 ††	\$532.56	\$546.98	\$559.45	42.2	42.9	44.9	\$12.62	\$12.75	\$12.46
Fabricated Metal Products	9,008	\$438.40	\$442.61	\$426.21	38.9	39.1	39.5	\$11.27	\$11.32	\$10.79
Machinery	19,760 ††	\$385.52	\$384.20	\$378.80	40.2	40.4	40.0	\$9.59	\$9.51	\$9.47
Food and Kindred Products	28,002	\$365.11	\$363.47	\$350.52	38.8	38.3	38.1	\$9.41	\$9.49	\$9.20
Chemical and Allied Products	4,089	\$597.37	\$633.69	\$573.13	41.0	41.8	37.0	\$14.57	\$15.16	\$15.49
Transportation Equipment	52,434	\$603.40	\$605.43	\$614.61	43.1	43.4	42.8	\$14.00	\$13.95	\$14.36
SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES										
Construction	82,238	\$615.00	\$604.36	\$612.09	37.5	37.1	37.9	\$16.40	\$16.29	\$16.15
Wholesale and Retail Trade (does not include eating and drinking establishments)	298,082	\$322.04	\$320.08	\$309.21	33.2	33.1	33.5	\$9.70	\$9.67	\$9.23

† Average hourly earnings for all manufacturing production workers reported in this table do not exactly reflect the official US Bureau of Labor Statistics definition of "wages." While these data still constitute a valid economic indicator series, they should not be used at this time for the negotiation of contracts whose monetary provisions may depend upon official US Bureau of Labor Statistics hourly earning data.

†† Affected by labor-management disputes.

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